



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*quest of New Spain*. It was printed some years later from a manuscript copy, the original being preserved in Guatemala. The work has been translated into English, French and German. The English versions are by Maurice Keating (1800) and John Ingram Lockhart (1844). The original and correct text from the Guatemala manuscript was first published in 1904 by Benaro Garcia in Mexico. From this text Mr. Maudslay made his translation for the Hakluyt Society.

The life of Bernal Diaz as related in the book under review is nothing else but a summary of the *True History*. Consequently we are told little of what went before, and of what followed the Conquest. Bernal Diaz appears only in the light of the "Conquistador" at that period of his life which was the most eventful and which serves as the foundation upon which his fame must rest.

Mr. Graham has by this extract rendered one of the most important sixteenth century historians accessible in substance to the ordinary reader, and he has given to the public a new version of the exploits of Spain in one of her two most important conquests. The many incidents and anecdotes with which the work is replete serve to keep up the interest, while an eyewitness, again and again, tells his own story. Motilimia, Sahagun, Cervantes Salazar, Torquemada and others are the historians of the conquest of which they had heard and read, but Bernal Diaz of what he saw and in which he acted a part. If Motilimia, Sahagun and Salazar knew some of the actors in the stirring events they relate, Bernal Diaz knew them all. He had lived, fought and conquered with them, and he was the most qualified to hand down their deeds to posterity. The popular history of Spanish America, therefore, owes a debt to Mr. Graham for placing before his readers in compact form the important narrative of Bernal Diaz del Castillo. The portrait of Bernal Diaz on the front page is an added merit to the book.

---

**Inter-American Acquaintances.** By Charles Lyon Chandler, formerly a student at the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos de Lima and of the Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires. Sewanee, Tenn.: The University Press, n. d. Pp. viii + 139.

This book aims to furnish proofs for the two following statements: that the moral and material aid and example of the United States were a factor in the Latin American wars of independence; and that during that time, as well as previously, much was spoken and written by both North and South Americans which forecasted the Pan-American Movement, embodying the fundamental ideas on which the Pan-American

Union is based. The beginnings of Pan-American relations are seen in the trade relations of the United States and South America, the spread of knowledge of the United States in South America, and the letters and other correspondence concerning the relations of South and North America by such men as Thomas Jefferson, Timothy Pickering, Miranda, James Monroe, Rivadavia, Captain David Porter, Pueyrredon, Bernardo O'Higgins, and many other South American patriots. The example of the United States had greatly influenced the patriots of South America and the United States government was ever ready to do all in its power to give moral assistance to the newly established states. There is an interesting chapter in the book on the citizens of the United States of America who took part in the Latin-American War of Independence (1810-1826). Mention is made of Charles Whiting Wooster, Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Chilean navy, Lieutenant Charles Eldridge, killed in the attack at Talcahuano in 1817, and Lieutenant Freeman Oxley of the Chilean navy, killed at the island of Chiloe in 1826. The author speaks too of Daniel Carson, who commanded a company of marines in the descent on Guayaquil, in 1819, the brothers Delano, whose descendants are still prominent in Chile, Captain Henry Ross, declared to be "benemerito de la Patria" by the Chilean government, and Samuel B. Johnston. In Argentina we find the names of Dr. Franklin Rawson, John Anthony King, John Halstead Coe. Among the Columbian patriots were John Daniel Daniels of Baltimore, and Alexander Macaulay.

In the chapter on the Pan-Americanism of Henry Clay, the reader is given a glimpse into the deep interest which Clay had in the South American countries, and the amount of work he accomplished in Congress and in the Cabinet for this cause. An interesting account is given of the Pan-American Origin of the Monroe Doctrine. Letters and documents are quoted to prove that the idea of the Monroe doctrine was in the minds of South American diplomats several years before the actual declaration was made, and that the claim of the British Premier Canning that he had suggested it to Mr. Rush in 1823 is not historically correct.

The *Epitome of Dates (1807-1826)*, is a brief chronology of the South American history between these years, with especial reference to the events in which the United States took part. The work is well written and contains much out-of-the-way information about our South American neighbors. It will serve as an excellent introduction to larger works on the same subject.

---